SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1878.] [CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 9th March, 1878.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Maharaja Sindhia and the English Press.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st March says that English journalists are in the habit of grossly exaggerating everything. Even if a false rumour gets currency that a certain native chief has incurred the displeasure of the Government they would exaggerate the matter so much as to lead him to expect his dethronement every hour. The Maharaja of Gwalior is looked upon as a very faithful friend of the Government of India, and Her Majesty goes on heaping titles upon titles upon him. But some of our English contemporaries raised a great hue and cry at an omission on his part to visit the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his late visit to Calcutta, and even went so far as to charge him with disloyalty. Our contemporaries would not have ventured to attack him if they had remembered the history of the mutiny. He remained

loyal to the paramount power, although he was obliged to abandon Gwalior and seek refuge in the Agra Fort. If he had espoused the cause of the mutineers and rebels, the Government would have found it no easy task to subdue them. Her Majesty and her ministers must be better able to say whether Maharaja Sindhia is loyal or disloyal than our English contemporaries. Nothing can be more absurd than to talk of Russian intrigues in India, as our contemporaries do. It is to be regretted that the Government does not take them to task for publishing such false reports.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Maharaja Sindhia and the English Press.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 9th March denounces the conduct of the English newspaper press in regard to the omission on the part of Maharaja Sindhia to pay a visit to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during his late visit to Calcutta. This omission, on the part of the Maharaja, was not an event of any political importance which might justify the English press in raising such a wild clamour about it. Is Maharaja Sindhia subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal? Or was he invited to Calcutta by the Government of India in order that he must both attend the Viceroy's darbar and pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor? It depends upon one's own pleasure whether he should pay a visit to another person or not. A great ruling chief, whose loyalty to the paramount power has been several times put to a test, cannot be forced to pay a visit. A failure on the part of native chiefs, upon whom such titles as the Councillor of the Empress, the Honourary General of Her Majesty's Army, the *Farzand-i-Dilpizir Daulat-i-Inglishia*, &c., are conferred, to pay visits to Lieutenant-Governors (*i.e.*, the subordinates of the Viceroy), is no slight to the latter. Maharaja Sindhia is a very enlightened gentleman. In spite of his high rank and position he is not proud. His short stay at Calcutta did not allow him time to call upon the Lieutenant-Governor, otherwise he would surely have done

so. We believe that this neglect on the part of the Maharaja might not have even struck the Honourable Mr. Eden. But our English contemporaries went so far as to assert that the Maharaja is proud of his disciplined army, that he has made his nation a military nation, that it is not advisable on political grounds for the Government of India to allow native chiefs to keep large armies, &c. We do not know what has induced our English contemporaries to write such objectionable articles as these. They are only calculated to alienate the minds of the native chiefs from the Government. The number of troops which each native chief is allowed to keep by the Government of India, is by no means too large. Moreover, the efficiency of the army of native chiefs is rather a source of strength to the Government of India than otherwise.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The Eastern Policy of England.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th March, writing from Wazirabad, argues that England remained neutral during the late Turko-Russian war in the belief that her neutrality would secure her the friendship of Russia, and that thus all apprehension of a Russian invasion of India would be removed. But she has been disappointed. Moreover, her neutrality has alienated her old friend the Sultan of Turkey who holds the keys of the passage to India. It is true that the Suez Canal is still in the possession of Turkey, but the Porte is now absolutely at the mercy of the Czar, and can do nothing contrary to his wishes. The Porte does not permit the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, simply because such a proceeding is opposed to the treaty of peace concluded between Turkey and Russia. Hence it is possible that in course of time England will lose all control over her Indian passage. When the German power openly espoused the cause of Russia, England should have aided the Porte and also induced France and other European powers to do the same. If she

had adopted this bold policy, her own interests would not have been imperilled, and Turkey would not have been crushed by Russian tyranny. But she neglected that favourable opportunity, and now repents for her past mistake. In fact the English power is now in a very critical state, because Russia is sure to invade India with the aid of Germany. Russia may also count upon Turkish aid in the event of war with England. England allowed the Porte to shift for itself in its difficulties, and, therefore, it is not improbable that when a favourable opportunity presents itself the latter will try to revenge itself upon the former. If Russia, Germany, and Turkey form a league among themselves, it will be impossible for any single power of Europe to oppose them. It, therefore, behoves England to lose no time in making an alliance with France, Austria, and Italy.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 3rd March, after publishing an Urdu translation of an article from the *News of the World* regarding a debate that took place in the House of Lords on the extension of certain concessions to Greece by Turkey, which would be granted to the revolted provinces of the Porte, observes that the history of the Turko-Russian war is a wonderful one, and teaches an important lesson to the Musalmans. In order to maintain their national dignity it is incumbent upon them to act upon the principle of unity, *i. e.*, they should make the interests of Arabia and India identical, and promote national interests.

The preservation of national dignity by Musalmans.

The *Malwa Akhbár* of the 1st March writes that it used to be said that the last year of the eighteenth century of the *shalivahan* era would be fraught with evil to the people. The new year 1800 will commence from *chaitra* next. Evil prognostics are accordingly visible. Owing to the failure of rains, high prices rule

Forethought about the year 1879.

all over the country. There will be also a scarcity of water for drinking purposes. Unfortunately an enmity has grown up among the sovereigns of the world. Russia has conquered Turkey. It was expected at first that when Turkey was defeated the war would be at an end. But that expectation is not likely to be fulfilled. England and Austria are displeased with the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. It is likely that the establishment of Russian influence at Constantinople will endanger the free passage of the English to India, but it is not yet known for certainty what England is going to do to ensure the freedom of the passage. Parliament has given a vote for six millions sterling. And Lord Lytton has declared that he can spare 2,00,000 troops for foreign service. Hence it may be inferred that there is a possibility of an outbreak of war between England and Russia. It appears that no great European power except Austria will assist England in the event of war. France has good reason to cherish hostility towards Germany. But it appears from an article published in the correspondence columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a correspondence has passed between M. Gambetta and Prince Bismarck to the effect that a confederacy should be formed between France, Germany, and Italy. Germany agrees to restore the province of Loraine to France, and also to allow her to occupy Belgium. In return of this, France will allow Germany to seize Holland. If Italy agrees to the proposals of the German and the French powers, the latter will allow her to occupy the province of Savoy. Under these circumstances it is evident that in the event of war England and Austria will have to encounter the united strength of Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Turkey. In that case India will be the first to suffer. She will be called upon to supply a contingent of troops for European service. True, the trading classes of the community derive advantages from British rule in India, but what is that to the soldiers who must perish in the war? They will get their pay from

any Government which they serve. It is to be regretted that the natives are hardly able to encounter the difficulties with which they are menaced. They have lost their riches. They have been disarmed, and as a necessary consequence of this their *physique* has also suffered. In England the revenue derived from the license tax amounted to 13½ millions in 1835. But in 1875 the proceeds of the license tax amounted to 57½ millions. Thus, there has been a constant increase of ten millions sterling on an average every year in the revenue derived from the levy of the license tax. Hence it is easy to form an idea of the flourishing state of British trade. But the Indian trade is in a very depressed state. A limited quantity of arms is imported to India every year. But even that quantity is believed to be too large, and the question of curtailing it is now engaging the attention of the Government. In India there are at least a hundred feudatory chiefs, and the population over which they rule must be at least fifty million men. But still the whole of feudatory India has not an army of ten thousand well equipped soldiers. To show the inferiority of the present military strength of feudatory India to what it was before the establishment of British supremacy in India, the writer gives a detailed account of the military strength of Tippu Sultan on the authority of the *Arnodaya*.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The Kashmir State and Women.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th March complains of the miserable fate of women in the Kashmir State. These persons, who condemn even the native customs of keeping women confined within the *parda*, and of not educating them, as opposed to female liberty, will be astonished to hear that in the State of Kashmir no woman is allowed to go beyond the limits of the State. If a man, living in the Kashmir State, has occasion to go out of the State for some reason, he cannot take any of his female relatives with him. He must leave all of them at home. This prohibition is an act of intolerable oppression.

The Kashmir State is guided in this unjust policy by the idea that a decrease in the number of women might affect the population of the State. The prevalence of adultery in the State is due to this prohibition. None but the Maharaja and his ministers can be held responsible for the bad morals of the women of the State. There is another despotic institution in this State which is an outrage upon the honour of women. If a man, who has committed a crime or against whom the State has any pecuniary claims (and it should be borne in mind that the Government of Kashmir engages in trade), absconds from Kashmir, his wife, daughters, and other relatives are imprisoned by the State. They are subjected to hard labour in the prison. If a man wishes to marry a woman who is in imprisonment, all he has to do is to pay the price of the woman to the State which varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 500. The Maharaja of Kashmir has been appointed a Councillor of the Empress. If he gives such evil advice to our Government, dreadful consequences will follow.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The License Tax.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 3rd March says that owing to the levy of the licence tax a general panic has seized the people. The license tax will undoubtedly ruin India, as was lately pointed out by Sir George Campbell. It is not at all likely that the Government will yield to popular clamour in this matter. During the short administration of Lord Lytton, misfortunes have poured down over India in a shower. We cannot but lose all patience under the pressure of repeated calamities. It is also due to our own ill-luck that an enlightened Government like the English should not be intimately acquainted with our wretched condition. It is beyond dispute that the native members of the Vicegeral Legislative Council have failed to discharge their duties to the public in regard to the license tax. They should have brought home the present miserable condition of the native population to the Govern-

ment of India, and endeavoured to dissuade the Government from imposing the license tax, otherwise they should have resigned their appointments. Besides, they are not paid like their European colleagues, and, therefore, they should not be afraid to tell the truth. We assure the Government that the financial position of the nobility and gentry of India is much worse than that of the labouring classes of England. The expenses of the former are so heavy that they are always involved in debt over head and ears. To say nothing of the expenses incurred in attending darbars and giving feasts to European gentlemen, each of them has to support a troop of relatives and dependants. Likewise the commercial and the trading classes of the community are in no better condition. Their expenses exceed their income. If they are called upon to pay the license tax they cannot but abuse the Government. The defaulting tax payers will be treated as criminals. In this state of things we hope that the Government will refrain from levying the tax. It should carefully bear in mind that the Indian population is not so well off as the English population. If the Government is resolevd to enforce the oppressive measure, *viz.*, the levy of the tax, it should show some indulgence in collecting the tax. The people might at least be allowed to pay the tax in periodical instalments.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The Enhancement of the Local Rates.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st March protests against the enhancement of the local rates. Except in the permanently settled districts, what profit do the zamindars now derive from land that the Government should have thought fit to levy a new tax upon them? They already pay certain rates called the local rates or cesses in addition to the land revenue. Only a short time ago, at the late settlement, the revenue was increased two-fold or three-fold. Now the Government is going to enhance the local rates. Why does the Government, shutting its eyes to justice, seek to sprinkle salt over the

wounds? It is indeed an act of great injustice and oppression to impose a new tax upon the agricultural classes. Even the *Pioneer*, that always advocates measures detrimental to the interests of natives, condemns this tax as an unjust one. This circumstance is a sufficient proof of the fact that the levy of the new tax is opposed to justice.

The Native Members of Municipal Committees.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 7th March, in an article communicated by a correspondent, denounces the native members of municipal committees. They are generally a set of ignorant persons. We are at a loss to understand the policy which induces the Government to appoint such men as members of municipal committees. The poor figure which these men cut has lowered the prestige of natives in the eyes of Europeans. The writer then illustrates the truth of his remarks by giving the story of a native member of a municipal committee. The member is a Bania; who once was a poor man, but who had become rich through the grain trade during the late Madras famine. He gave *dális* to European officers, and has accordingly been appointed a member of the municipal committee. He is quite illiterate and cannot pronounce words correctly. He does not understand the discussions on any question carried on at any meeting of the committee. He is a very obsequious man. He knows nothing beyond saying "yes" to whatever falls from the lips of the president. The writer urges that none but educated natives should be appointed members of municipal committees.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The License Tax.

The *Shubh Chintak* of the 4th March says that the contemplated imposition of the income tax (sic) has caused a panic among all classes of the community of Cawnpore, and dwells upon the utter inability of the people to pay the tax at the present time of distress.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan and Doctor Hindly.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th March, in commenting upon the misbehaviour of Doctor Hindly towards Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 2nd March, 1878, page 158), says that Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan is a man of distinction both by birth and rank. The ill-treatment which he has received at the hands of an ordinary civil surgeon should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Although Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan has, through his liberality of heart, pardoned Doctor Hindly for his misconduct, yet, to our thinking, the Panjab Government should not overlook the matter. The misbehaviour of Europeans towards natives is a thing of no rare occurrence. If the offended native turns out to be a man of respectability, the offending European readily asks his pardon. This kind of begging pardon is itself a wickedness which does not come under any section of the Indian Penal Code. That Raja Hamid-ul-la Khan has been pleased to excuse Doctor Hindly may be attributed to the intercession of some respectable European gentlemen on behalf of the latter, otherwise the self-respect which he owes to himself would never allow him to pardon such a haughty and ill-tempered man as Doctor Hindly. Moreover, the whole native public is indignant at the misconduct of Doctor Hindly. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Panjab Government to administer a public rebuke to him.

Circulation, 212 copies.

The New Taxes.

The *Vakíl-i-Hindustán* of the 1st March, in an article communicated by a correspondent, says that the license tax is less open to objection than the enhancement of the local rates. The commercial and the trading classes contribute nothing towards the cost of the administration in return for the security and comfort which they enjoy. But the revenue demand along with the local cesses already press too heavily upon the agricultural classes. The fact that the land has in many instanecs passed out of the hands of its original pos-

sessors is a sufficient proof of heavy assessments. Then how will the agricultural classes be able to pay an additional tax of one per cent. upon the gross rental? There is also a third tax which the Government has imposed upon the people. It is the enhancement of the stamp duties. It will affect all classes of the community. With one or two exceptions, all those native gentlemen whose views the Government consulted in regard to additional taxation, were a set of obsequious men like the native members of municipal committees. Believing that it was the wish of the Government to levy additional taxation they thought it to be unlawful to argue out the question, and readily gave their assent. After making some amendments and alterations the Stamp Act may be allowed to stand as it is. The license tax will also not prove very oppressive, if the assessors exercise sufficient discretion in the performance of their duties. Suppose the income of two men is nearly equal, but the expenses of the one are far in excess of the other, the former should be made to pay a smaller license fee than the latter. But the Local Rates Enhancement Act should not be enforced.

The Working of the License Tax in Benares.

The same paper, in an article communicated by its Benares correspondent, complains of the working of the license tax in Benares. The assessment made at first was believed to be lenient, and has, therefore, been increased. The merchants and traders lament their ill-luck. The Government has issued another just and merciful order that the revenue instalment for May should be realised by the end of March, while it was expected that the Government would show some indulgence to the agricultural classes, in view of the injury done to crops by frost and insufficient rainfall.

The publication of advertisements of the sale of attached property in newspapers.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Safir-i-Bodhana* of the 27th February complains that some munsifs abuse the power vested in them by section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding the publi-

cation of advertisements of the sale of attached property in a local newspaper. The proclamation of the sale of a property attached in execution of a decree should be published in that local newspaper which is very generally read in the district. But some munsifs, in utter disregard of this fact, advertise the sales in that local paper in which they have some private interest. Sometimes the sale is not advertised in a local paper at all, but in a paper published in another district. For instance, the property for sale is situate in the Saháranpur district, and the sale is advertised in a Meerut paper. In the end, the editor hopes that the munsifs will be more careful in future in this matter, otherwise he will publish a more detailed account for the information of the Government.

The Encouragement of Industrial Arts.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 3rd March, referring to the present lamentable condition of educated natives for want of sufficient employment under the Government, points out the expedience of encouraging the industrial arts.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The Stamp Act.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, Delhi, of the 3rd March, in its local news columns, states that the native bankers of Delhi held a meeting on the 2nd idem at the house of Lala Janki Das, and a select committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen :—Lala Sri Nivas Das, honourary magistrate, Kunwar Gopal Singh, pleader, Lala Dina Nath, and Lala Nanak Chand. The object of the committee is to consider two questions, the stamp duty on hundis, which has been doubled by the new Stamp Act, and the levy of the license tax. When the committee has arrived at definite conclusions, a memorial will perhaps be addressed to the Government.

EDUCATION.

The Educational Department, Berar.

A local correspondent of the *Berar Samachar* of the 3rd March urges that the scale of pay fixed for the head masters of the

lower schools of the first class of Akola should be raised to Rs. 35 or Rs. 40. If an increase in the scale of pay is not possible, those head masters of the lower schools, who distinguish themselves by their industry and ability should be transferred to middle schools. This hope of promotion will be a great incentive to them to still further exertions. It is to be regretted that the text books taught in the schools in Berar are not always available at the book depot. The work of students is often at a dead lock for want of books. The director of public instruction of Berar should see to this.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The Zanana Schools, Jalandhar.

A correspondent of the *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 2nd March says that the monthly cost of the zanana schools, Jalandhar, amounts to Rs. 400. The schools have been in existence for nearly fourteen or fifteen years. But they have as yet produced no good results except that a sum of nearly Rs. 75,000 has found its way into the pockets of the inspectress and the school mistresses. No girl may be said to have received a good education or improved her conduct and the management of her household affairs thereby. The failure of the schools may be attributed to several causes. It is only the love of scholarship that attracts girls to schools. As soon as they are married they leave the school. Some school mistresses have the meanness to appropriate scholarships to themselves. At the time of the examination they induce the girls to attend the school by giving a few pice to each of them. No moral and religious instruction is given to girls. The inspectress of the zanana schools is a Christian, and her father is a member of the local educational committee. He cannot be expected to recommend religious instruction which will injure his own interests. A female normal school has also lately been established. The members of the municipal committee occasionally visit the school, but they refrain from reporting the true state of

affairs, as such an act on their part will displease the missionary gentleman. We would recommend the abolition of all the zanana schools.

In commenting upon the above article, the editor remarks that the success of female schools lies wholly in our own power. We, and not the Government, are responsible for their failure. The Government can do nothing beyond establishing the schools, and it has not only established them but left their administration in our own hands. The chief obstacle in the way of female education among us is the custom of early marriage. We should do our best to discourage this custom as much as possible. Along with secular instruction, religious instruction, should be also given in female schools.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st March says that formerly

The List of Hindi Books for sale at the Curator's Office.

the list of Hindi books at the curator's office used to be published in Hindi characters, and that of Urdu and Persian books in Persian characters, and consequently the lists used to be free from any mistakes in the spelling of the names of the books. But since Hindi characters have been thought unworthy of this honour, and the names of Hindi books are written in Persian characters, gross mistakes are made in the transliteration of the names. For all we know the transliteration may be in accordance with the rules of the new Hindi grammar by Raja Shiva Prasad, C.S. I. Look at the list of books published in the *Urdu Government Gazette*, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated 26th January, 1878. The Puttri Shikshopkári Granth is transliterated as the Patarí Sakshan-wa-apkári Garanth, the Dashamlava Dípiká as the Dasamlabh Dípiká, the Sulabh Vijganit as the Musallibhá Vijganit, the Vikkram Urvashí as the Vegramwa Vaishi, &c.

Circulation, 500 copies.

An untoward incident.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Bodhana* of the 6th March, writing from Roorkee, states that a European sportsman mistook two boys for game and fired at them. When he went up to them he was surprised to find that they were human beings and not a beast of prey, and at once took to his heels. The boys are in the hospital. They are still alive and have sued the sportsman before the Magistrate. They say that the sportsman was a European, and that, therefore, they are unable to identify him.

Circulation, 212 copies.

The prevalence of distress from scarcity of food.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustán of the* 1st March, writing from mauza Odki, Panjab, complains of the prevalence of extreme distress among the peasants and villagers. Heart-rending scenes of distress are visible in every direction. Human beings subsist on the bark and leaves of such trees and vegetables as we never saw even an animal eating before. They are consequently much enfeebled, and sickness prevails among them. Children lie crying for food before their parents. As there is no demand for labour, the sufferers have no means of earning a livelihood. The writer appeals to private charity for relief.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The Misconduct of an Assistant Magistrate at Azamgarh.

Tho *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* of the 3rd March, on the authority of its Azamgarh correspondent, complains that the assisstant magistrate, who has lately been transferred to Azamgarh, is in the habit of abusing and beating the amla and suitors at his court.

The prevalence of theft at Dera Ismail Khan.

The *Khurshíd-i-A'lam* of the 4th March, on the authority of its correspondent, complains of the prevalence of theft at Dehra Ismail Khan. The deputy inspector of police at Dehra Ismail Khan is an illiterate man, and is much addicted to the use of hemp. If a man reports a theft, the Deputy Inspector severely abuses

Circulation, 800 copies.

him. Gambling is also flourishing under the protection of the police.

Circulation, 123 copies.

A grand feast about to be given to the Lieutenant Governor at Husainabad.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 5th March says that the advent of the Lieutenant-Governor at Lucknow has led to better arrangements being made for the relief of the famine-striken people in Oudh. We have heard that a grand feast is about to be given to him at Husainabad. This is indeed a good thing! Who can dare object to it? However, we wish to ask one question—Whose soul will be blessed for it, according to whose Will is the feast going to be given?

Circulation, 213 copies.

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Circulation, 100 copies.

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The Oudh Akhbar of the 3rd March, on the authority of its Azamgarh correspondent, complains that the assistant magistrate, who has lately been transferred to Azamgarh, is in the habit of abusing and beating the amlas and suitors at his court.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
1	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	March 4th, & 7th 1878.	
2	*Afzal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	March 6th 1878.	100 copies.
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Feby. 28th ,,	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
4	*Ahsan-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	March 3rd ,,	80 copies.
5	*Akhbár-i-A'lam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 2nd ,,	945 copies (including 336 copies taken by Govt.)
6	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 6th ,,	
7	*Akhbár-i-Tamanndi* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 1st ,,	125 copies.
8	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 3rd ,,	120 ,,
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette* ...	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English ...	Bi-weekly ...	,, 2nd & 5th 1878.	343 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorah Akhbár* ...	Almorah ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	,, 1st 1878.	77 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Akhbár* ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,, 1st ,,	50 ,,
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,, 2nd ,,	130 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 1st ,,	410 copies (including 250 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
14	*Anwár-ul-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Feby. 28th 1878.	100 copies.
15	*Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly ...	March 1st ,,	105 ,,
16	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Sháhjahánpur,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Feby. 1st ,,	138 ,,
17	*Berár Samáchár* ...	Akola ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	March 3rd ,,	
18	*Benares Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Feby. 28th ,,	58 ,,
19	*Bhárat Bandhú* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English ...	Ditto ...	,, 8th & 15th ,,	140 ,,
20	*Bostán-ul-Ashqín* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	March 1st ,,	
21	*Cawnporean* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	,, 1st ,,	100 ,,
22	*Dabdabah Qaisrí* ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,, 2nd ,,	
23	*Dabdabah Sikandri* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 4th ,,	382 ,,
24	*Gwalior Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,, 3rd ,,	
25	*Hindi Pradip* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	,, 1st ,,	200 ,,
26	*Jaipúr Akhbár* (Rajputana),	Jaipur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	,, 1st ,,	125 ,,
27	*Jalwah Túr*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 1st ,,	142 ,,
28	*Kárnámah*	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,, 4th ,,	300 ,,
29	*Káshi Patriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Feby. 28th ,,	310 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
30	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Ditto ...	Hindi-English ...	Weekly ...	March 4th ,,	300 copies.
31	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	,, 7th ,,	160 ,,
32	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	,, 1st, ,,	200 ,,
33	*Khurshíd-i-Álam* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	,, 4th ,,	

34	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	...	Weekly ...	March 2nd 1878.	495 copies (including 30 copies taken by Govt.)
35	*Lama-i-Núr*	...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 3rd „	53 copies.
36	*Lauh-i-Mahfúz*	...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 1st „	85 „
37	*Lawrence Gazette*	...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 5th „	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
38	*Lytton Gazette*	...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 7th „	200 copies.
39	*Málwá Akhbár*	...	Indore ...	Marathi ...	...	Weekly ...	„ 1st „	
40	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 3rd „	300 „
41	*Meerut Gazette*	...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 2nd „	80 „
42	*Mitra Bilás* ...	...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	200 „
43	*Mufid-i-A'm* ...	...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	...	Tri-monthly ...	„ 1st „	100 „
44	*Muhib-i-Hind*	...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	...	Weekly ...	Feby. 24th, & March 1st, 1878.	245 „
45	*Muraqai-i-Tahzíb*	...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	...	Bi-monthly ...	March 1st 1878.	150 „
46	*Mufid-i-Nau*	...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	...	Weekly ...	„ 5th „	50 „
47	*Nasir-i-Azam*	...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	Feby. 28th „	90 „
48	*Najam-ul-Akhbár*	...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	...	Daily ...	March 4th to 9th 1878.	150 „
49	*Nizam-ul-Akhbár*	...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	...	Weekly ...	„ 4th 1878.	45 „
50	*Núr-i-Afshán* ...	...	Ludhiáná ...	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ...	„ 7th „	407 „
51	*Núr-ul-Absár*	...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 1st „	305 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
52	*Núr-ul-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	...	Weekly ...	„ 9th „	380 copies.
53	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	...	Daily ...	„ 4th to 9th 1878.	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.	Circulation.
54	*Gudh Punch* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	March 5th 1878.	230 copies.
55	*Punjab-i-Akhbar*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 2nd „	325 „
56	*Patiala Akhbar*	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	247 „
57	*Prince of Wales' Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ „ „	150 „
					„ 3rd „	100 „
58	*Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		
59	*Rafáh-i-'ám* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 1st „	600 „
60	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	„ 5th „	450 „
61	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	„ 2nd „	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
62	*Sadiq-ul-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th „	600 copies.
63	*Safir-i-Budhánd* ...	Muzaffarnagar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Feby. 27th & March 6th, 1878.	500 „
64	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	March 2nd 1878.	220 „
65	*Saiad-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Tri-monthly ...	„ 1st „	86 „
66	*Shola-i-Tár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 5th „	310 „
67	*Shubha Chintak* ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	„ 4th „	150 „
68	*Subail Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	„ 5th „	146 „
69	*Tohfah-i-Kashmir* ...	Srinagar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Feby. 27th „	250 copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir).

70	*Umdat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Fatehgarh ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Feby. 27th 1878.	150 copies.

70	*Umdat-ul-Akhbár*	...	Fatehgarh	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Feby.	27th	1878.	150	copies.
71	*Urdu Akhbár*	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	March	1st	,,	69	,,
72	*Vakíl-i-Hindustán*	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	,,	1st	,,	212	,,
73	*Vrit Dhárá* ...	...	Dhár	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	,,	4th	,,	175	,,

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